

I have little doubt that Bluebirds, and possibly Robins, were somewhere about also.

A glance at the summary will show that of the 21 species recorded the Tree Sparrows were by far the most numerous in individuals, yet they were far less in evidence during the day than the Nuthatches, Downy Woodpeckers and Tufted Tits, because they were always in considerable flocks while the other occurred in companies of two to four.

It is worth while to spend a day in the wind and snow when you can meet 310 birds in their own reception halls!

THE HORIZON.

Am. Herring Gull, 1.	Am. Goldfinch, 2.
Am. Merganser, 1.	Junco, 12.
Bob-white, 12.	Tree Sparrow, 160.
Red-shouldered Hawk, 1.	Song Sparrow, 11.
Sparrow Hawks, 1.	Snowflakes, 7.
Hairy Woodpecker, 3.	Tufted Titmouse, 12.
Downy Woodpecker, 11.	Chickadee, 8.
Red-bellied Woodpecker, 3.	White-breasted Nuthatch, 18
Flicker, 6.	Prairie Horned, Lark, 1.
Blue Jay, 14.	Am. Crow, 2.
Meadowlark, 24.	Total 21 species, 310 individuals.

LYNDS JONES, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

A SUGGESTION.

It is generally recognized, as is believed that the modern trend of investigating thought lies more and more directly in the line of specialized effort. This is true with at least several branches of the natural sciences and of late years also seems to be holding good in the work produced by many of our best ornithologists. Our own chapter publications, for example, have contributed several noteworthy efforts in that direction, and of which, more recently, the Flicker Bulletin might be favorably mentioned in this connection.

Though Prof. Jones' "Warbler Songs" should certainly

come in for praise, it is with regard to the former production that I desire more particularly to speak.

This Bulletin having met with such a reception and generous appreciation on the part of ornithologists and bird-students in general, would it therefore not seem like a timely suggestion for the members of this chapter—(and others if they should so desire)—to bestir themselves a trifle with the direct purpose in view of rounding out more completely the life-history of this interesting bird?

The writer feels very sure that its author would gladly assent to such an idea and readily contribute his valuable aid in making a supplementary report possible, which could be treated to required length in a future number of our Bulletin, and perhaps without incurring the additional expenses of producing it separately as in the case of the original report.

Many of us no doubt have notes and items of interest, as yet unpublished, which if brought together under the respective headings, as arranged by Mr. Burns, would furnish a paper of no little importance. The writer has managed to pick up a few such items, originally overlooked, and has heard of others who have forwarded notes of similar character on the Flicker to Mr. Burns. A mutual helpfulness in this respect should accomplish much; and in this connection, it might be worthy of remark in saying that co-operative monographic studies of our birds will constitute in the main a very great incentive to future ornithological work, and, further, it would not seem like an altogether vague idea to even suggest that every resolute worker of to-day should select his bird.

To get our bird-matters into more tangible shape is really what we should now strive for without requiring the necessity, as at present, of reading through an entire library for the purpose of informing ourselves more particularly with regard to a single species. Mr. Chapman has thus similarly expressed himself in a recent review of Mr. Burns' work—a statement which many of us will readily concede as true.

There are some of course who may object to such a proposition on the ground of narrow specialism, yet it should not be so understood that our aim is to simply study *one* bird, but

on the contrary observe what we can of all and instead of hoarding our notes, as many of us are now doing, allow others more favorably placed to use them so that *we* in the end may enjoy and benefit by them as a whole.

By such an arrangement who can possibly foretell the grand results obtainable—besides the cultivation of a more fraternal feeling among us, an idea, by the way, that should not be entirely overlooked.

Scientists, and especially ornithologists, are now entering the field of bird legislation—enactments, in one way and another; therefore, why would it not be an excellent plan for them to get a little closer together? To the writer at least these would appear as questions of some moment, and what others may have to say along the same lines surely cannot fail of interest.

BENJ. T. GAULT, *Glen Ellyn, Illinois.*

GENERAL NOTES.

THE EVENING GROSBILL.—Said to be a rare bird has been seen twice in our city this winter. It was also seen once last winter. Quite a large flock remained here some two weeks. I also saw a very large flock at Sheboygen last February.

ELLA S. GIBBS, *Antigo, Wis.*

UNUSUAL ACTIONS OF A TURKEY VULTURE, *Cathartes aura*.—Much comment was made on the movements of a solitary individual which acted the part of a scavenger in the back yards of the residents of the northern part of the village during the last two days of November, 1900. At about 2.30 p. m. December 1st I observed it settle on a low branch of a large chestnut tree near the railroad. The temperature was a little below the freezing point. The bird remained some fifteen feet above the ground in a roosting posture and facing a moderate but cutting wind all the afternoon and probably all night as it was not disturbed. It must have been a very aged bird or else a straggler from the south, our local birds being much more wary.

FRANK L. BURNS, *Berwyn, Pa.*